sheat as it may, it is certain our government will decline such a demand, if made; for no sound-backed and right-infled man can have read the correspondence between the two governments on this subject without secting, in the first place, that there was no complicity on the state of the property of the state of the s

receipt of the rews that a westy of peace with Russia is likely to be concluded.

PRECEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT—SPECHES OF MR—COBDEN AND LORD PALMERSTON.

In the House of Commons, February 5—

Mr. Conden inquired whether it was the intention of the government to lay upon the table the correspondence relative to our present relations with the United States of America. The correspondence with regard to Central America had been printed, but that in reference to enlistment had not been.

Lord Palmerston said that he apprehended that neither of those matters had been completed. When they were, he thought that there would be no objection to lay portions of the correspondence before the House.

The House of Commons met at four o'clock P. M. on Friday, Feo. 8, when—

Mr. Comes asked the government whether there was any objection to lay on the table the correspondence relating to our present relations with America. His reason for repeating the question was, that he did not think the reason the noble Lord gave when he last put it, viz: "That the correspondence was not completed," was founced on fact. There were two questions of our rennes with America—one upon the English and American Guarantee Convention for the construction of a canal across the lathmus of Darien, which was signed in 1850, and had given rise to difference ever since, and the other was upon the matter of enlistment. Now he had reason to believe that the correspondence on the first subject was concluded, as it had been made public in America, and had been published in a pamphlet in Ergland. It had been stated in the United States Senare that the correspondence had been concluded as it had been made public in America, and had been published in a pamphlet in Ergland. It had been stated in the United States Senare that the correspondence had been concluded the construction of the public of enhance in he had a mixed to the form a best of the public of the public of England would not entime to get me to enter our service to do duty in a bad cilman, in the governme

mind, offers substantially the same advise. This is dipies may not easily the measure capetry, affording abort and expectitions road to universal peace! Mr. Bright and our contemporary took the same course at the ontset of the dispute with Russia. Teen, we were advited to abandan Turkey to her fate. She was in a visit of hopeless (ee.g., ... If she could not protect herself, the could not protect herself, the third indicis. What was the result of all this? That Mr. Bright only sees his way to pace siter a firre but was caseful war, of which his then associate in a policy of pace-al-ary-price, and of rational surrender, had been the chief and most powerful advicate.

States, but at at a price vanish would entail upon the trained of the continued until England shall no longer possess an inch of tritory on the Content of America. To arrive at that end, England shall no longer to the continued until England shall no longer possess an inch of tritory on the Content of America. To arrive at that end, England shall no longer to the content of the state of the st

writer sfii ms that his nation and France have even been sisters.

In the chancelleries the activity is still great. Couriers are constantly despatched from our ospital to the capitals of Europe, or to the principal towns of the provinces. At Ocessa and Finland we are told that the prospect of peace has produced the greatest enthusiasm.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT—ITS EP-

peace has produced the greatest enthuliasm.

QUEEN VIOTORIA'S SPECCH TO PARLIAMENT—ITS EPPECT IN PARIS.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel Feb. 2.]

There is manifested through the tone of prone dignity and calm haughtiness which is breathed in the speech of Quern Victoria, an inward sentiment, which escapes in a reserved and cold manner, but which it is very important to point out and to analyse. The admirable and difficult success of the allied armies is noted with simplicity, without emphasis, but also without great enthusiasm. The praise of the victors of Sebastopol, of France, of Sardinia, is sober and scanty.

In reverge the speech cilates, on the one side, on the military preparations commenced with a view of giving act titinal vigor to the land and sea operations; on the other, it declares that these preparations will not cease one instant, notwithstanding the hope of an approaches the subject of negotiations. She clearly allindes to the intervention and to the good offices of the Emperor of Austria, to the consent which she has given in concert with France to there overfures; and she announces with astisfaction the acceptance of certain conditions on which she hopes may be based a general treaty of peace. With respect to their conditions the speech enters into no details. In this language, so measured, so distant from a boundless confidence, a concession to public options: Does it express the tree sentiments of the Cabinet? At all cents, if demands reflection.

Our contemporary next remarks the absence of any allusion in the speech to the difficulties with the United Stater, with Persia, with the Neapolitan government, as also to the late visit of King Victor Emmanuel to England, and it thus concludes:—

The speech of the Queen of England appears thus atrongly impregnated with a greater reserve than usual. It ponesses a calm majesty which is not injured by this restrained firmness, but it betrays, even in the invocation to Providence, with high it terreinates, an attitude that cannot be depicted better t

roas and is vigilant."

(From the Paris Siecle, Feb. 3.)

The Queen of England announces that in pursuing the negotiations which are about to open in Paris, she will

tion of an armistice could not be entertained.

THE VERY LATEST.

The French government has just forwarded passports to the two Russian plenipotentiaries.

Count Orloff must have already left St. Petersburg.
Baron Branow leaves Frankfort to-morrow for Paris, and M. de Bourqueney leaves Vienna the same day.

BERLIN, Feb. 7, 1856.

It is stated that Russia has declared that the participation of Prussia in the Conferences is a special question, entirely independent of the signature of the preliminaries of peace, and the solution of which may take place at a later period, in the course of the Conferences.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the re-establishment of the episcopal sees, which had been promised to the Pope by the Czar Nitholas, has not yet received the sanction of the Emperor Alexander II.

BREILIN, Feb. 7—Evening.

The anxiety here is still lest Prussia should be thrown over by all parties.

The anxiety here is still lest Prussia should be thrown over by all parties.

Prussia is willing that the Frankfort Diet should adhere to the Austrian propositions, if she is allowed to represent that body at the conferences.

The secondary States desire to have neither Austria nor Prussia as a representative, but one of themselves. If Austria should consent to this, Prussia will be completely put on one side.

The British agents have received instructions to continue their cultatments for the Anglo-German Legton as actively as ever.

The government of Hesse Cassel has commenced a proseculion sgainst some officers, its subjects, for accepting or minands in the legion.

THE WAR.

THE WAR.

The Condition of Schuatopol—The Cost of the War to England—Will Russia Pay the Expenses &c.

CONDITION OF THE CITY OF SERASTOPOL.

[From the Courrier de Marseille, Jan. 10.]

All the docks have been blown up, with a single exception, and a low buildings. This event took place without causing the slightest emotion in the camps. The disappointment, however, was great. Terrific deionations were expected, and it was believed that the operations were expected, and it was believed that the operations were expected, and it was believed that the operations would be preceded with a certain degree of solemnity. A programme of the proceedings had been circulated, when, to the sistonishment of all, the destruction of the docks was effected in the presence of the few idlers only who has pened to be present.

The exclusions were scarcely heard, and most of the soleiers in the examp have mothing of the occurence. It was also believed that the springing of the nonex would be the signal of a brisker cannenade on the part of the northern forts. Generally, every explosion on the side of the solies scenned to set fire to the enemy's g.ms. On this occasion the cannonade continued as usual, tut with a marked diminution in its intensity. The allied armies were hard at work. The French troops, after completing the centruction of the docks assigned to them, were setively engagedin removing the heavylguns and all the war materies still remaining among the ruins of Sebastopol.

"The city," says one of our occrepone ents, "in inger exists. The pick axe of the demolishers and the batteries of the northern forts have converted it into a heap of ruins, which have assumed a frightful appet since winter. The fatigue parties, scattered among the rubbish, show of the contrast more strongly. Visiters had become extremely rare, for they felt how ridiculous it was to expose themselves to the fire of Fort Constanties in order to enjoy the sight of broken somes and plaster. Nothing can be more melanchely than those ruins of a furmer in four DICAS (WAILD.
WILL RUSSIA PAY THE EXPENSES OF THE WARZ-

WILL RUSSIA PAY THE EXPENSES OF THE WARZ-BINEFITS FOR EUROPEAN CAPITALISTS, TAXES FOR THE PEOPLE.

[From the Paris Constitutionnet, Peb. 4.]

France has not to regret the inevitable sacridees which the war with Russia have cost her. The grandear, we nay even say the preponderance of the political voice which he has been called upon to play since two years in the councils of Europe, and the glor; which has been ac ded to her studend, amply suffice to compensate the approach of the material advantages which the future reserves for us, thanks to the activity lent to our commercial as d maritime relations with the East. In this point

inning of the world.

Bust now for the darker side of the picture, of which selber side is very bright. The national 'defences' lisst year cost us nearly fifly millions, and a good deal more, probably, if the whole truth could now be known. Of this the army cost us £14,646,609; the navy, £19,014,108; the cridance, £9,652,900; and there was also a vote of credit for additional expenses connected with the war of £5,000,000. Only seven years agoo a faitinguished statesman used to say that it he returned to power he would undertake to do the defences for ien millions, and that was the limit to which Mr. Cobden proposed to reduce 1. That much has gone for ordance alone—for guas gowder and shall was the limit to which Mr. Cobden proposed to reduce 1. That much has gone for ordance alone—for guas gowder and shall we have been contained to the evidence of Catherine allowed us a choice in the matter! The interest of the debt if the matter! The interest of the debt if the picture was the high the unfolled the evidence of Catherine allowed was the has just this grain of occasiolation, that if we can raise double the interest of the debt for the purposes of war, we might, if we so pleased, raise as much for the extinction of the cebt itself. As for the charges on the consolitation of the cebt itself. As for the charges on the consolitation of the cebt itself. As for the charges on the consolitation of the cebt itself. As for the charges on the consolitation of the cebt itself and the proposed of the consolitation of the cebt itself. The consolitation of the cebt itself and the cebt itse

A reace cincer, seeing that a riot was likely to ensue, collected all the constables he could find in the neighborhood, and attempted to disperse the crowd, which had grown to the number of some 2,000 persons. The Americans defied the police, saying they were strong enough to clear the town, and would do so if interfered with. One man in the crowd swore he would rip the officer up. The Greeks, meanwhile, draw themselvet up in a compact body on the staircase of the house, each man haying his long knife grasped firmly by the kilt, awaiting an attack. The Greeks made no attempt to come into the street, and the Americans at length runhed in upon them with a savage yell. A fearful conflict ensued. One or two of the combatants were stabled, and had to be carried of; several others received severe wounds from; kicks, blows, &c. The police were unable to do more than protect the Greeks to the best of their power, until, a jatrong reinforcement arriving, they succeeded in arresting several of the ringleaders, and finally in clearing the street.

creament arriving, they succeeded in arresting several of the ringleaders, and finally in clearing the street.

Obttuary.

DEATH OF FIELD MARSHAL PRINCE PASKIEWIPCH. In Sunday's Histalo we briefly announced the death of Prince Paskiewitch, the most distinguished subject and servant of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. A long succession of bulletin had prepared the public for the ter minsticn of the old Marshal's illness.

Frince Ivan Fedorowitch Paskiewitch was born at Pultara, of a noble and rich family, on the 12th of May. 1782; he consequently died in his 7th year. Having on tred the ctrps of pages when very young, and his acquirements as a student giving subsequently great promise, he was made a lieutenant of the guards and adece-camp to the Emperor Faul, who often employed him on impuritant missions. It was in 1806 that he first saw active service in the field, having been sent by the Emperor Alexander to the assistance of the Emperor of Austria gainst the French. He had at that time attained the rank of captain. In 1806 he was with the army in Turkey, and as long as the expection lasted (from 1807 to 1812) cistingushed himself by his military talents. In this camping he was wounded, and gained every step of his premotion at the cost of his blood.

One of his biographers, J. Tolstory, relates that he was sent on neveral missions to Constantinople, especially in 1806, and relates the following event:—"On his last diple mail of particular to the cost of his blood.

One of his biographers, J. Tolstory, relates that he was sent on neveral missions to Constantinople, especially in 1806, and relates the following event:—"On his last diple in mail of the captain and the following event:—"On his last diple in mail to the following event:—"On his last diple in mail to the following event:—"On his last diple in mail to the following event and the second but for following to the following the following the following the following the following the f